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Mrs. Cunningham, wife of Mr. S. Cunningham,
Crookedstone.
At Portadown, Rev. George Blacker, Vicar of
Sego, co. Armagh.

In Ballycastle, Miss Macnaghten.
Rev. Walter Galbraith, dissenting minister at
Londonderry.
Near Randalstown, Miss Eliza Agnew.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT,

From April 20, till May 20.

THE present season has proved one of the latest that can be recollected for upwards of thirty years, and since the dry weather set in, we have had so great a continuance of cold easterly winds, that very little vegetation has ensued.

The great demand for hay even at the present advanced time of the year, shows the extraordinary backwardness of the Spring, and unless the ensuing summer proves extremely favourable, there is much reason to expect a later harvest than has been experienced for many years.

It is a favourable circumstance for the country, that so great a proportion of the oats that are sown, is of that kind called the Potatoe Oats, which not only ripens earlier, but may be cut in a greener state than any of the other species, without injury to the crop.

The wheat crops continue to look well, but the barley and oats are not sufficiently advanced to allow of any judgment being formed of their future state.

A good deal of flax-seed it is presumed has been sown this year, but it is not easy to determine, what the result may be; the backwardness of the season has protracted the sowing much beyond the most favourable time and it is to be feared a great deal of the seed that was sown last year is of inferior quality and will not be productive; if the ensuing summer proves favourable for saving seed, it is to be hoped the farmers will avail themselves of it. The great loss and disappointment that lately were occasioned by the want of a timely supply of foreign seed, clearly show the necessity of rendering ourselves less dependant on other countries for the raw material of our staple manufacture, and although the humidity of our climate may sometimes throw considerable obstructions in our way, as in the case of last year, we ought not to suffer ourselves to be discouraged from persevering in the attempt.

The demand for dry cattle has not been as brisk as usual at this season, principally owing to the backwardness of the Spring, indeed the greater part of those that have been brought to market, are in very bad condition; a scarcity of fodder and want of grass have produced this effect, and will probably continue to do so until the occupiers of land more generally get into the practice of laying down their fields with grass-seeds, instead of leaving them to nature, which in exhausted ground seldom produces a sole of grass sufficient for feeding cattle in less than three years, and mostly it not always encourages such a growth of weeds, as impoverishes the soil instead of helping it.

The prices of grain have not advanced since last report; the extraordinary rise in provisions so positively predicted to be the consequence of allowing the stalls to work has not taken place.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FAILURES, by their frequency and magnitude, continue to alarm the Commercial world, and afford a practical refutation of the pompous state of the Empire, as set forth by the English prime Minister on his opening the budget. The lottery of speculation has latterly been adverse to the dashers; the regular channels of trade have been closed, not less by the absurd regulations of our Orders in Council, than by the decrees of the French ruler. The system of paper has extended too far, and in our immediate district the issue of private bank-notes has been too extensive, as has been evinced by the quantity that flowed in on the banks for payment, and clearly manifested, that too much paper was afloat, more than a healthful circulation could absorb. But these things work their own remedy. Less paper must be issued, and men in trade must take in their sails, in the present hard blowing weather. In the late calm, many acted with too confident notions of security: they looked no further than to the present moment, and while paper could be easily exchanged for paper, heedlessly proceeded...

"Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's sway,
That, hush'd in grim repose, expects his evening prey."

More flax-seed arrived than was expected or was necessary for the demand, for only about two thirds of the quantity of former years, has been purchased. It is hoped that this deficiency in the demand is not caused by less flax-seed being sown, but by more being saved last year in small quantities by the farmers, than had been calculated on. It is curious to see our Irish finance minister recur to the measure of bringing a bill into parliament to cover the importers of the bad flax-seed, which last year had been sent over to this country under the authority of the inspectors sent by the linen-board to England to procure a supply of flax-seed, and who undoubtedly were not very discriminating in the quality of the seed, which they branded, as if it would not have been better to have wanted a supply altogether rather than be tantalized with seed unfit for sowing. The whole business affords confirmation of the opinion often reiterated in these reports, that the majority of the meeting of linen drapers at Armagh acted extremely injudiciously. They set in motion, by their address, a plan, which has produced many inconveniences, all which might have been avoided by the simple right forward course of petitioning against the Orders in Council, as in conjunction with the interruption of the Baltic trade, being the cause of the defective supply of flax-seed. Until the system of commercial warfare is given up by our government, and greater liberality practised towards neutrals, trade will be continually annoyed and subject to all the risks and dangers to which it has latterly been so remarkably exposed, for to the uncertainties arising from this cause, may fairly be referred many of the bankruptcies which now distress and agitate the commercial world.

The linen trade continues without much amendment. Many of the linens which were bought on speculation about 18 months ago, have lately been sold; but on such terms as to leave little encouragement to renew a further speculation in manufactures, nor is this disappointment to be regretted, for from this unadvised and pernicious speculation the present distressing situation of the linen trade is fairly deducible.

The state of exchange and discount has not varied much from the report of last month, except that in the latter part of the month both have been a little lower.

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From April 20, till May 20.

Mild Spring returns, and leads the rosy hours,
Awakes again the zephyrs, birds, and flowers,
Awakes my lyre; but how attune my lay?
Ah! when earth throws her mourning garb away,
When hills, and meads, and every verdant grove,
Smile with reviving hope, and joy, and love,
Let others celebrate the pomp of war,
Place glorious victory on her thundering car,
Let Atreus' cup their hands with crimson stain,
Flora invites, I sing her lovely reign;
I sing how Art the imperfect landscape aids,
Directs the flowers, the waters, lawns and shades.

DE LILLE.

In the earlier ages, men who introduced useful animals or plants received the veneration of their countrymen, and at their death were supposed to obtain a place among the celestial beings who presided over the universe, and in later times the triumphant heroes of Rome gloried in displaying among the spoils from the conquered an orange, an apricot, a peach and a cherry tree——Recent discoveries give us reason to believe that large as is our collection of useful and pleasant plants, numbers yet remain to be added, well worthy our attention. In the year 1629, few regarded the larch, now the pride of our groves, as worthy the attention of a sensible man, being then only cultivated as a curious but tender exotic.

The Green Tea from China, as a shrub, and the beautiful Sophora's from New Zealand, trained against a wall, are now sufficiently hardy to bear the cold of our winters. And no one believed that the universally admired Fuschia, nursed with unremitting care in the hot-house, so late as the year 1789, was a hardy perennial, fit for every vicissitude of our climate, until I ventured, judging of its hardiness, by exam-